

Jeffersonian Republican.

Richard Nugent, Editor

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST—Jefferson.

[C. W. De Witt, Publisher.]

VOL. I.

MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1840

No 23.

JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars and a quarter, half yearly,—and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. Those who receive their papers by a carrier or stage drivers employed by the proprietor, will be charged 37 1/2 cts. per year, extra.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) will be inserted three weeks for one dollar; twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion; larger ones in proportion. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.
All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

JOB PRINTING.

Having a general assortment of large elegant plain and ornamental type, we are prepared to execute every description of

FANCY PRINTING.

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, JUSTICES, LEGAL AND OTHER BLANKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.
Printed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms.

DELAWARE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this Institution, have the pleasure of announcing to the public, and particularly to the friends of education, that they have engaged Ira B. NEWMAN, as Superintendent and Principal of their Academy.

The Trustees invite the attention of parents and guardians, who have children to send from home, to this Institution. They are fitting up the building in the first style, and its location from its retired nature is peculiarly favorable for a boarding school. It commands a beautiful view of the Delaware river, near which it is situated, and the surrounding scenery such as the lover of nature will admire—it is easily accessible the Eason and Milford Stages pass it daily, and only 8 miles distant from the latter place, and a more salubrious section of country can nowhere be found. No fears need be entertained that pupils will contract pernicious habits, or be seduced into vicious company—it is removed from all places of resort and those inducements to neglect their studies that are furnished in large towns and villages.

Board can be obtained very low and near the Academy. Mr. Daniel W. Dingman, jr. will take several boarders, his house is very convenient, and students will there be under the immediate care of the Principal, whose reputation, department and guardianship over his pupils, afford the best security for their proper conduct, that the Trustees can give or parents and guardians demand.

The course of instruction will be thorough adapted to the age of the pupil and the time he designs to spend in literary pursuits. Young men may qualify themselves for entering upon the study of the learned professions or for an advanced stand at College for mercantile pursuits, for teaching or the business of common life, useful will be preferred to ornamental studies, nevertheless so much of the latter attended to as the advanced stages of the pupil's education will admit. The male and female department will be under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, aided by a competent male or female Assistant. Lessons in music will be given to young ladies on the Piano Forte at the boarding house of the principal, by an experienced and accomplished Instructress. Summer Session commences May 4th.

EXPENSES.

Board for Young Gentlemen or Ladies with the Principal, per week, \$1 50
Pupils from 10 to 15 years of age from \$1 to \$1 25
Tuition for the Classics, Belles-Lettres, French &c., per quarter, 2 00
Extra for music, per quarter, 5 00

N. B. A particular course of study will be marked out for those who wish to qualify themselves for Common School Teachers with reference to that object; application made for teachers to the trustees or principal will meet immediate attention.

Lectures on the various subjects of study will be delivered by able speakers, through the course of year.

By order of the Board,
DANIEL W. DINGMAN, Pres.
Dingman's Ferry, Pike co., Pa., May 2 1840.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his Fall supply has just received a full and complete assortment of GOODS admirably adapted to the season, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hard and Hollow Ware, STEEL, NAILS, and NAIL RODS, in fact a complete assortment of all kinds of goods usually kept in a country store, all of which he is disposed to sell at moderate prices.

N. B. Grain and Country produce, White and yellow pine boards will be taken in exchange; also, oak joist, &c. &c.

WILLIAM EASTBURN.

Stroudsburg, Jan. 15th, 1840.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Stokes & Brown, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of July next, or their accounts will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection.

STOGDELL STOKES.

May 29, 1840.

POETRY.

For the Jeffersonian Republican.

The Farmer's Choice.

"A little house well fill'd,
A little wife well will'd,
A little land well till'd."

Our ancestors were fed on bread and broth,
And wood'd their healthy wives in homespun cloth;
Our mothers, nurtured at the nodding reel,
Gave all their daughters lessons on the wheel.
Though spinning does not much reduce the waist,
It made their food much sweeter to the taste:
They plied with honest zeal the map and broom,
And drove the shuttle through the noisy loom,
They never once complained as we do now,
"We have no girl to cook, and milk the cow."
Each mother taught her red-cheek'd son and daughter,

To bake, to brew, and draw a pail of water:
No damsel shun'd the wash-tub, broom or pail,
To keep unsoil'd a long grown finger nail,
They sought no gaudy dress, no wasp-like form,
But ate to live, and work'd to keep them warm,
No idle youth, no tight laced, mincing fair,
Became a livid corpse, for want of air—
No figdits, faintings, fits of frightful blues;
No painful corns from wesaing Chinese shoes.

Biographies of Distinguished Pennsylvanians.

CONTINUED.

JAMES A. BAYARD, an eminent lawyer and statesman was born in Philadelphia in 1767. His classical education was completed at Princeton College. In the year '84, he engaged in the study of the law, and on his admission to the bar settled in Wilmington, Delaware, where he soon acquired considerable practice and reputation. A few years after he reached his majority, he was elected a representative of Delaware in Congress. The first occasion, on which he particularly distinguished himself, was the impeachment of Willie Blount a Senator from Tennessee. Mr. Bayard was chairman of the committee of 11, who were selected by the house to conduct that impeachment. He took the chief and very brilliant part in the discussion of the constitutional questions, which arose out of the successful plea of the accused, to the jurisdiction of the Senate. At an early period of his political career, President Adams offered him the post of Envoy to the French Republic, which prudential reasons induced him to decline. He was one of the leaders of the federal party in Congress, at the epoch of the election of Mr. Jefferson to the office of President. In the memorable contest in the House of Representatives, which was produced by the equality of votes for Mr. Jefferson and Col Burr, he finally prevailed upon his political friends the mode of proceeding, which enabled the friends of Mr. J. to triumph. Hostile as he was, to that statesman, and much as he had reason to expect of personal advantage from a different issue he sacrificed party feeling and ambitious hope, when he perceived that the peace of the country and the stability of the constitution might be endangered by continuing the struggle. In no debate of the house did Mr. Bayard display his genius more in that which preceded the repeal of March, 1802, of the judiciary bill. A volume of speeches which were delivered in this famous controversy has been published. It was almost universally conceded that he was the ablest advocate of the system which was destroyed. He continued in the House after the change of administration, always conspicuous for his sound principles, constant acuteness, extensive knowledge, and manly copious eloquence. When elected to the Senate, he displayed for several years, in that body, the same talents and patriotism. In 1812 he strenuously opposed the declaration of war with Great Britain. President Madison selected him as one of the Commissioners, to treat for peace under the proffered mediation of the Emperor Alexander of Russia. He embarked on this important mission, which had not been sought nor expected by himself or his friends for him, from the port of Philadelphia, May 8, 1813, and arrived at St. Petersburg in July of that year.

The absence of the Emperor prevented the transaction of any business and when all hope of advancing the main object seemed idle, Mr. B. proceeded (January 1814) by land to Holland. There he learned the willingness of the British Court to treat directly with the American Envoys. Previously to the arrival of his colleagues, who in consequence of this announcement were despatched by the American government, he visited England. At the proper period he repaired to Ghent, which was ultimately chosen as the scene of the negotiations which terminated in the treaty that bear the name of that place. His share in the oral discussions and the written correspondence with the British Plenipotentiaries was such as might have been expected from his peculiar fitness for the task of negotiation. On the conclusion of this business, he made a journey to Paris, where he

remained until he heard of the ratification of the treaty and of his appointment as Envoy to the Court of St. Petersburg. This he promptly declined. It was his intention however to go to England, in order to cooperate in the formation of a commercial treaty with the British Cabinet, as he was included in the commission sent for that purpose; but an alarming illness put an end to every plan, except that of reaching his home as early as possible. He embarked at Havre, in a state of the most painful debility, suffered unfortunate delays in the voyage, and arrived to die only in the arms of his family. Mr. Bayard was a logician of the first order, possessed a rich and ready elocution and commanded attention as well by his fine countenance and manly person as his cogent reasoning and comprehensible views. He acquired reputation both as a lawyer and a political lawyer, scarcely inferior to that of any one of his American contemporaries.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Philadelphia, 1738, to which city his parents had emigrated from England. His father was the intimate friend and scientific coadjutor of Franklin, to whom, it is said, he first exhibited the experiment of attracting the elective fluid by a pointed instead of a blunt instrument. Francis was educated at the College of Philadelphia. After graduating there, he studied law, and in '65 visited England, where he remained two years. On his return, he fixed his residence at Bordenstown, N. J., and entered Congress as a delegate from New Jersey in '75. Dr. Rush asserts that his satirical writings contributed greatly to the cause of his country's independence. He began his warfare in '74, with his "Pretty Story," in the strain of the Tale of a Tub, and prosecuted it from year to year, with such productions, as the "Prophecy," the admirable "Political Catechism," the various "Letters of Tories" and of "British Travellers," and answers to British Proclamations and Gazette accounts, &c. After the war, he employed his irony against domestic evils, particularly against the intemperance of parties, the rivalry of the newspapers and the exaggerations and prejudices, with which the present federal constitution was assailed. After his retirement from Congress, he received the post of Judge of the Admiralty for Pennsylvania, and in the year '90 passed to the bench of the District Court. He died in '91. The selection of his works in three volumes, printed in '92, embraces serious compositions in prose, marked by deep sensibility, strong thoughts and multifarious knowledge; papers on subjects of physical science; a number of acute and learned judicial decisions, &c. His songs possess much sweetness and delicacy, and the airs which he composed for them rendered them doubly popular. The battle of the Kegs is a specimen of his facetiousness in verse, and the "Annual Whitewashing in prose."

RICHARD PETERS, an eminent Judge and Agriculturist, was born near Philadelphia, August 22, 1744. He received his education in the College of that city. In entering into active life, he was a good Latin and Greek Scholar, and acquainted with the French and German languages. He adopted the profession of the law, in which he obtained early and considerable success, particularly by means of his intimate knowledge of the land laws of the commonwealth and the fluency with which he spoke the German. Even in his youth, he was distinguished for wit and humor. His powers of pleasantry were felt even by the Indians, when he accompanied a delegation from Pennsylvania to the Six Nations. The Indian Chiefs delighted with his vivacity, formally adopted him into their tribe. At the opening of the Revolution, Mr. Peters became Captain of a company of volunteers, but was soon transferred by Congress, to the Board of War, in which he continued until '81, when he resigned his post, and received from Congress, a vote of thanks, for his services. He was closely connected with Robert Morris in all the exertions and sacrifices, which were made for supplying the necessities of the army. No one possessed more curious and instructive anecdotes, of the distresses and trials of the government. After Mr. Peters quitted the war office, he was elected a member of Congress. When the new government was organized, under the present constitution, the President offered him the place of comptroller of the Treasury—this he declined, but accepted that of Judge of the District Court of Pennsylvania. He occupied this station for thirty-six years until his death, always assiduous, and highly useful, particularly in admiralty cases. Agriculture and public works formed the chief objects of Judge Peters, besides his duties on the bench. He was the first President of the company at whose expense the great bridge at Philadelphia over the Schuylkill was built. The country is indebted to him, also for the use of plaster in agriculture. In '97 he published a relation of his experiments with it, on his own farm, which was widely circulated, and produced important improvements in American husbandry. He was President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, and enriched its memory with many valuable communications. He was an exemplary citizen and christian.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HARD CIDER.—An elderly lady who had some claim on Government for services of her deceased husband, recently called on Mr. Van Buren at the white house. The lady was received with the President's usual politeness, but as her stay was rather long, his excellency began complaining of a head ache, and asking the lady if she knew any remedy for it. "Oh yes, sir my poor dear husband used to be much troubled with it, and was always cured by taking hard cider."

"In one year after Mr. Van Buren is sworn into office as President, gold and silver will be the common currency of the people."—Globe.

What a plaguy long year that has been Mr. Blair; thirty eight months of it have gone, and the people would like to know when it is coming to an end.

HARRISON AND TYLER.



"THE OLD HERO AT FORT MEIGS."

General Harrison said he was greatly indebted to his fellow-citizens of Columbus and Franklin County—the most cordial hospitality had at all times been accorded to him by them. So long ago as the time when he was honored with the command of the 'Northwestern Army,' and held his head-quarters at Franklinton, on the other side of the river, it was his fortune to find in the people of Franklin County not only good citizens but patriots and soldiers. Their unvarying kindness to him had laid him under many previous obligations, and their generous attention on this occasion he cheerfully and gratefully acknowledged.

He said he had no intention to detain his friends by making a speech, and he did so in obedience to what he understood to be the desire of those whom he addressed. He was not surprised that public curiosity was awakened in reference to some things which had lately been published concerning him, nor was he unwilling to satisfy the feeling of his fellow-citizens by such proper explanations as became him, in his present position before the country. He confessed that he had suffered deep mortification, since he had been placed before the people as a candidate for the highest office in their gift—nay, the most exalted station in the world—that any portion of his countrymen should think it necessary or expedient to abuse, slander or vilify him. His sorrow arose not so much from personal—dear as was the humble reputation he had earned—as from public considerations. He might draw consolation, under this species of injury, from the revelations of history, which showed that the best of men who had devoted their lives to the public service, had been the victims of traduction. But virtue and truth are the foundations of our republican system. When these are disregarded our republican institutions must fail; he looked therefore at symptoms of demoralization with sincere regret, as betokening danger to our public liberty.

A part of the political press, supporting the existing administration, and certain partisans of Mr. Van Buren, also a candidate for that high office, to which some of those whom he addressed desired to elevate him, had invented and propagated many calumnies against him, but he proposed on the present occasion to speak of one only of the numerous perversions and slanders which filled the columns of the newspapers and misrepresented his character and conduct. He alluded to the story of his famous "CONFIDENTIAL COMMITTEE," as they call it. "The story goes," said General Harrison, "that I have not only a committee of conscience-keepers, but that they put me in a cage, fastened with iron bars and keep me in that." [To one who looked at his bright and sparkling eye—the light which beamed in its rich expression—the smile which played upon his countenance, blending the lineaments of benevolence and firmness—who remembered also that he was listening to the voice of a son of Governor Harrison, one of "the signers," the pupil of old "Mad Anthony," the hero of Tippecanoe, the defender of fort Meigs, the conqueror of Proctor—the idea of Wm. HENRY HARRISON in a cage! was irresistibly ludicrous!]

When the laughter had subsided, the General proceeded. I have no committee fellow citizens confidential or other. It is true that I employed my friend, Major Gwynn, to aid me in returning replies to some of the numerous questions propounded to me by letters. But to such only as any man could answer as well as another. There is scarcely a question of a political nature now agitating the public mind, on which I have not long since promulgated my opinions, by speeches, published letters or official acts. A large majority of letters addressed to me purported to seek my views of about Abolition, U. S. Bank, & other matters concerning which my views are already in possession of the public. The most suitable answer to these—and to well-intentioned persons the most satisfactory—was a reference to the documents to which my opinions already expressed were to be found.—Such answers I entrusted to my well tried and faithful friend Mr. Gwynn. Letters requiring more particular attention, I answered myself. Every body who knows Major Gwynn, knows that he is not one whom I would employ to write a political letter. He is a self made man, a soldier and a gentleman—but neither a politician nor a scholar. I asked the service of him because he was my friend, and I confided in him, and it was plain and simple. My habit is to receive, open and to read my letters myself. Such as require special attention, I reply to myself. Such as may be easily answered by another, I hand to my friend, with an endorsement indicating

where the information sought may be found—as thus—"Refer the writer to speech at Vincennes"—"or the answer may be seen in my letter to Mr. Den ny," &c. But it seems that Major Gwynn was Chairman of a Committee of the citizens of Cincinnati or of Hamilton county. When the famous Oswego letter was received, it was read, as is usual with such letters I endorsed it & handed it to Maj. Gwynn. But, it seems, when the answer was prepared it was signed also by his colleagues of the county or City Committee. Of all this I knew nothing—nor in their capacity of Committee had they anything to do with my letters. Yet by a little mistake and much perversion these gentlemen have been erected into a committee of my conscience-keepers, and made to shut me up in a cage to prevent me from answering interrogatories.

General Harrison remarked that, had he, indeed, called to his assistance the services of a friend in conducting his correspondence, he would have had high authority to justify him in the measure. It had been said of General Washington that many of the papers which bear his signature were written by others, and he believed it had never been contradicted; and General Breckenridge aid to Gen. Jackson in the late war, had represented himself to be the author of much of General Jackson's correspondence. But he had not done so to any extent, or in any other expense than as he had now explained it—in requesting Major Gwynn, to refer those inquiries to him, to the public sources of information. And he would here say, that in all his public life civil and military, there was no letter, report, speech or order, bearing his name which was not written wholly by his own hand. He said to open, read, and answer all the letters addressed to him was physically impossible though he should do nothing else whatever. To give his readers an idea of the labor it would require, he said, a gentleman then present was with him in the morning he left Cincinnati when he took from the Post Office 16 letters—there were usually half the number at the Post Office near his residence—24 letters per day. Could any man, he asked, give the requisite attention to such a daily correspondence, even to the neglect of every other engagement? True it was that many communications were sent to him that were not entitled to his notice—sent by persons who had no other object but to draw from him something which might be used to his injury and the injury of the cause with which he was identified—yet, there were enough of those who claimed his respectful consideration for the sources from which they came and the subjects to which they referred, to occupy more time and labor than any one man could bestow upon them.

General Harrison said he had alluded particularly to this matter of the Committee because it had recently been the occasion of so much animadversion by his political adversaries. But it was one only, of many misrepresentations of him, his conduct, his principles and opinions with which the Party Press was teeming. He said it would occupy him many hours to discuss them, if it were necessary or proper for him to do so. He referred however to the Richmond Enquirer—and expressed his surprise at the manner in which his name and character had been treated by that paper. He did so as it afforded an